...Nº. 13,493. GARLL FON ANSWERS. HE DEFEADS HIS MANAGEMENT.

GUIDED BY THE PURPOSE OF AIDING GREELY AND SAVING HIS OWN PARTY.

Lieutenant Garlington has replied to certain pointed questions by General Hazen respecting his action after the loss of the Proteus. He takes each question and defends himself from the censure implied in it. It is thought that an official investigation of the conduct of the Greely Relief Expedition is unavoidable.

REPLYING TO GENERAL HAZEN. WHY CERTAIN THINGS WERE DONE AND OTHERS WERE LEFT UNDONE,

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Secretary of War received to-day, through the Acting Chief Signal Officer, Lieutenant Garlington's answers to the questions asked him by General Hazen, after the receipt of his official report of the expedition to Smith's Sound. In reply to the question why he did not endeavor to make a depot at Littleton Island with what store he could gather during the rest of the time he might have remained in that region, Lieutenant Garlington says: "As I stated in my report, I decided while at Cape Sabine to make a prompt and earnest effort to communicate with the Yantic, and to proceed south at once for that purpose. My reasons I gave in my report, but I will enter into them more fully. After the Proteus was lost I determined to communicate with the Yantic as soon as it was possible to do so; to get from her all the supplies that could be spared, and establish a depot at Lifeboat Cove. I intended to remain there with a small party, while the Yantic could proceed to St. John's, report the disaster, and endeavor to secure a vessel suitable for ice navigation to come north with additional supplies. If anything was to be done this season looking to the relief of Lieutenant Greely, it was of the greatest importance to communicate with the Yantie at once. When the Proteus encountered the pack in Melville Bay no one on board that vessel thought the Yantic would cross the bay. This opinion was formed from the known intention of the commander of the Yantie not to put his vessel into the ice.

"If I had remained a fortnight at Littleton Island for the chance of the Yantic's arrival, my supplies would have been reduced to a dangerously small margin. If she did not arrive, I would have had to commence my retreat during a rapidly closing season, with inadequate provisions. It would probably have been necessary to force our way through much young ice, which at even that date formed one quarter of an inch thick during calm nights. This would have delayed the progress of the boats, and prevented communication of the disaster to Yantic in time that she might render any assistance to Lieutenant Greely, if it did not prevent me entirely from reaching the Danish settlements this season, and the sending of the news of the disaster home this year. If I had remained in that region until it was too late to reach the Danish settlements it would have been necessary to draw on the supplies already deposited for Lieutenant Greely, and if he should arrive he would find his own supplies diminished and the addition to his party of another body of men no better off than his own party at the Danish settlements before the close of the season. I left Littleton Island on July 26, and on August 7 we had made but 130 miles. I reached Cape York on August 17, and was confirmed in my belief that the Yantic had not crossed Melville Bay. The natives at Cape York had not seen any vessel pass te the northward and westward lately, and they knew nothing of the Swedish steamer Sona which was to have come there for a series of scientific observations. This fact convinced me that the Sofia had not been able to get through the Melville Bay pack, and if she had not I thought the Yantie most certainly had not.

WHAT WOULD HAVE BHEN LOST BY DELAY. "If I had concluded to take the risk of waiting at Littleton Island for the Yantic, I would not have gathered any of the supplies at Cape Sabine and the west coast of Smith Sound to form a depot at Littleton Island. These stores are much more available to Lieutemant Greely where they are than they could be if on Littleton Island. I saw no natives about Life-boat Cove or Littleton Island, nor any recent signs of their presence, so I could not have formed a depot of supplies procured from that quarter. Birds were plentiful, but I had but one shotgun and eighty-six cartridges in my party, so could not have secured many birds. Although I made every effort to do so, I was unable to find the guns and ammunition provided for the expedition. Walrus were very numerous, but at that season they were very wild and wary, taking to the water at the slightest alarm; moreover they sink when shot in the water. Seals are difficult to secure for the same reason. Several were shot during the retreat, but sank immediately. Any attempt at securing game would have seriously retarded my progress south, which I desired to hasten as much as possible for reasons already given,"

THE STORES LEFT ON THE ICE PLOE. In response to the question why a large part of Lieutenant Greely's stores was abandoned on an ice floe, so long as the season still permitted work with boats, Lieutenant Garlington says: "The boats worked all night and until 12 o'clock the next day getting the stores saved from the ship on Cape Sabine. Each trip was attended with great danger; the ice was all in motion and running rapidly to the southeast before a strong wind from the northwest and the off-tide. The large floes of heavy Arctic ice were continually crushing and grinding together, cracks opening and closing; the edges of the floes marked by ridges of ice blocks piled up ten or twelve feet high by the enormous pressure of the great masses of ice as they jammed against each other. The risk of handling the boats in that sea of moving ice was so great that it was seriously argued by a part of the crew of the Proteus then on the floe, to give up the attempt to reach Cape Sabine, and trust their fortunes to the solid ice-floe they were then on, rather than run the chances of being crushed while endeavoring to make land. When I last saw the floe having the provisions on it. it was about two miles away, the sea between covered with heavy broken running ice, and the floe itself moving to the southward and eastward at the rate of two and half miles an hour. The men had now been working almost continuously for twenty-one hours, having eaten nothing except come hard bread and tea during that time, and were worn out with fatigue and loss of sleep. I did not consider the stores remaining on the floc of sufficient importance again to endanger the lives of my men or seriously risk the loss of my boats. As near as I can ascertain when the last boat left the floc. there remained on it two barrels of assorted cannod goods, some loose cans, a small quantity of lumber, two sails, some scattered clothing, the theodolite

and some boxes of newspapers." WHY NO BOAT WAS LEFT FOR GREELY.

Lieutenant Garlington answers the question why out of six boats none was left for Lieutenant Greely and party, as follows: "I had two ordinary navybuilt whale-boats and a dingy. The dingy was a very light, shallow cedar boat for use in perfectly oth water. She would have been of no use to Lientenant Greely, and I took her along in tow, that she might lighten the cargoes of the other boats and serve as a shelter for the men when on land. The two whale-boats were necessary to carry my own party of thirteen men; one would not have been sufficient. The boats of the Proteus were old, very much out of repair and badly equipped. They had neither spars, sails, nor rudders and only four oars each could be

boats, or to leave one of my whale-boats and distribute my surplus men in the Proteus's boats, a resort to force would have been necessary, which I was not prepared to make for the questionable benefit of leaving a boat. Lieutenant Greely has eight boats available on the west coast, and another on Carey Island."

WHY NO FOOD WAS LEFT FOR GREELY. The fourth question, asking Lieutenant Garlingon why he started south with forty days' supplies, in place of leaving a large portion of them for Lieutenant Greely, when the country was full of game, seals, walrus and fish, and the party was supplied with means for their captis answered as follows: "The quantity of food taken by me was smaller than that taken by any party retreating from that region. I could not forceell the exact length of time necessary to make our jour ey. Dr. Kane, in his retreat from a short distance north of Littleton Island to Upernavik, took all the provisions he could carry in his three boats, and was eighty-four days in making the journey. The Polaris people started south with supplies for two months and a half, but were picked up a short distance from Cape York by a whaler, after having been in their boats twenty-three days. In my answer to your 1st question I have stated why it would have been impossible for me to have killed sufficient game to subsist my party and at the same time, make rapid progress to the southward. I saw no fish in that region, and if I had I had no means of catching them. If I had left any of my small stock of provisions at Littleton Island I would have seriously endangered the safety of my men to no purpose. As it was, the short rations of sometimes one and never more than two meals a day began to tell heavily upon them by the time I reached Upernavik. After Jeaving Cape York I saw no game, except two or three seals, until I reached the islands about Tessaisak." of food taken by me was smaller than that taken by

WHY HE CAME SOUTH AT ALL. In reply to the inquiry why he came south of Cape York at all, it being in the friendly Esquimaux country and fairly supplied with the necessaries of life, Lieutenant Garlington says: "I did not remain at Cape York because I did not see then, nor do I see now, how I could possibly have been of any service to Lieutenant Greely. From the best information attainable I am of the opinion that there are no more than 125 Esquimaux from Cape York to Rensselaer Bay, and it from Cape York to Rensselaer Bay, and it is a well-known fact that they are an improvident and shiftless race, and on the verge of starvation every winter. To have quartered a party, howsoever small, without provisions on these people, with the chance of Lieutenant Greely's reaching there with his party during the fall, would have been but to seriously endanger the lives of the whole community, without being able to accomplish any good whatever. I had not more than two weeks' supplies when I left Cape York. Heft that point for the same reason I left Cape Sabine—to endeavor to help Lieutenant Greely and party in the only way it seemed to me practicable.

cable.
"If my actions in this matter are not explained to the satisfaction of yourself and the honorable Secretary of War I have the honor to request that a Court of Inquiry be ordered to investigate the whole case."

THOSE SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 24.—Respecting the "suppleentary instructions" prepared at the Signal Office, and which Lieutenant Garlington was verbally informed he was not to regard, there is much discussion among officials of the War and Navy departnents, and it is intimated that an official investigation will show that they were deliberately suppressed by some one, although it is said they had een approved by the Secretary of War.

It does not now seem possible that an official nvestigation of Lieutenant Garlington's conduct, as well as of everything relating to his instructions, can be avoided; and it appears fairly probable that a Court of Inquiry will also be ordered to in-

vestigate the conduct of Commander Wildes. Secretary Lincoln has not yet decided whether to require further explanations from Lieutenant Garrequire further explanations from Lieutenant Garlington or to order the Court of Inquiry, which that officer requests in case his supplementary report is not considered satisfactory and conclusive. The Secretary read that document this afternoon, but had not found time to give it the mature consideration necessary, and of course was not ready to express any opinion about it. It is safe to assume, however, that he will not be willing to accept Licutenant Garlington's explanations.

RELIGIOUS WAR IN CONNECTICUT.

THE PEOPLE OF LAKEVILLE GREATLY EXCITED.

A MOVEMENT TO EMPLOY ONLY PROTESTANT SERVANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LAKEVILLE, Conn., Oct. 24.-A new element entered to-day into the religious war which, because of the erection of a large crucifix in front of the Catholic Church and in full view of the principal streets, has been carried on in the village of Lakeville during the past few months. Hitherto only the men appeared as combatants ont to-day the Protestant ladies ralifed to the support of their relatives.

Early yesterday morning a large notice, requesting the resence at 3 o'rlock this afternoon of the ladies of Lakeville at the house of Mrs. George Harrison, was placarded n prominent places about the village. What was the object of the call was not known until to-day. The purpose of the meeting, it was then ascertained, was to form an ssociation, the members of which must bind themselves to discharge the Roman Catholic servant-girls in their employ, and contribute their share toward the importation of young colored women from New-York or Baltinore, who on their arrival must be employed in place of the discharged Roman Catholic servants.

Shortly after 3 p. m. to-day there were gathered at Mrs. Harrison's house less than twenty of the wives of the wealthiest residents. Mrs. Harrison presided, and stated the object of the meeting, and Mrs. Radd, wife of the superintendent of the local steamboat company-who, in retaliation for the Catholics' boycotting the Protestant storekeepers, refused, last month, the use of the company's steamer and grove to the Catholies on the occasion of the opening and dedication of the convent-was strong in her advocacy of the objects of the new organization. It was decided, however, to postpone final action until the next meeting, when it was hoped there would be more ladies

meeting, when it was hoped there would be more ladies present.

The chief greivance that the Protestant ladies have is the election of Father Lynch, the Roman Catholic pastor as School Visitor for three years, and the fact that they must send their children to schools over which a Roman Catholic priest exercises a supervising influence; although he has compelled all of the children of ids faith to leave the public schools and attend his newly opened parochial school. Strong efforts were made by the Protestants to defeat the priest, but the fear of being discharged prevented most of the miners employed by ex-Senator Barnum from voting any but the regular Democratic ticket. on which the priest's name appeared, was the successful one by a small plurality.

DOWNFALL OF A POSTAL ROUTE AGENT.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—Charles G. McCann, who was until recently a route agent on the West Jersey Railroad, was to-day, in the United States District Court convicted of having stolen on two different occasions 100 three-cent postage stamps from the Bridgeton post office. One end of McCann's route was at Bridgeton, and he was accustomed to make himself at home in the post office

on account of the prominence of the friends of the young man, and because the defence was that the charge was a "put-up job" by Postmaster John Newshard, of Bridge-ton, to conceal deficiencies in his office. Numerous ton, to conceal deficiencies in his office. Numerous citizens testified to McCann's good character. Judge Nixon in charging the jury alluded to the painful nature of the case, involving the fate of so young and promising a man. He told the jurymen they had nothing to do with any shoringe in the postmaster's accounts, and should consider only the evitence connecting McCann with the particular thefts with which he was charged.

After being out two hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was postponed.

THE FISKE WILL CASE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1 ITHACA, Oct. 24.—The Fiske will case came up before the Surregate to-day. D. B. Hill and C. H. Bacon appeared for Professor Fiske, and Judge Countryman, Judge Boardman and S. D. Halliday for Cornell University. Mr. Camp, of Owego, appeared for the heirs of John McGraw and made application for the opening of found for them. To have left one of the Proteus's | the accounting of the executor of John McGraw, so as to

preserve their rights for future adjudication. The day was spent in specifying the conditions on which they would be admitted, and an adjournment was taken until the 8th of November, when the hearing of evidence will

A FIVE-FOLD MURDER.

DESPONDENCY THE INCITING CAUSE. AN INVALID FARM HAND IN OHIO SLAYS HIS WIFE, THREE CHILDREN AND HIMSELF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Oct. 24 .- A horrible crime is reported from New-Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County. Albert Frizer, a young farmer, murdered his wife and three children, and then killed himself. The particulars of the terrible tragedy thus far received are very meagre. Frizer has been in ill health for some time past. He has been working as a farm hand and found much difficulty in supporting his family. On Sunday night he met his brother-inlaw, John Judy, of New-Philadelphia, and informed him in a discouraged manner that his health was so bad that he was unable to work any longer. Judy endeavored to cheer Frizer up, and the latter departed homeward. This was the last seen of him

His house was a rude affair, located in an out-of-the way place. Late last night a neighbor of Frizer's called at his house, for the purpose of borrowing a farming implement. No one answered his knock, and he opened the door. A horrible sight met his gaze. Mrs. Frizer lay upon the floor in a pool of blood, with her throat cut from ear to ear. On the bed was the body of the eldest child, a girl of eight, her features besmirched with blood, and her body mutilated in a sickening manner. In a crib were the bodies of two younger children, their corpses covered with blood.

One account states that Frizer lay dead in a corner of the room, with a blood-stained butcher knife clutched in his hand. Another says that by his side was an empty gun barrel with no hammer or stock, from which it is inferred that, holding one end of the barrel in the flame of a lamp which stood

near, he blew out his brains.

There was no evidence of a scuffle in the room, or other indications that the crime was committed by an outsider. Worried by sickness and a fear of approaching poverty, Frizer probably thought it best to murder his wife and babes rather than see them

to muraer his who and take in want.

The tragedy has created a profound sensation, and people have been flocking to the scene from all parts of the surrounding country. An inquest has not yet been held.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN MADE INSANE BY HER HUS BAND'S ATTEMPT TO MURDER HER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Baltimore, Oct. 24.-About three weeks ago Frederick Burmelster, a prominent German citizen living on Thames-st., while under the influence of liquor quarrelled with his wife, Mrs. Christina Burmeister, and, throwing her upon the floor in her bedroom, cut the arteries in her arm and left her there to die. packed his trunk and was about departing, when his crime as discovered, and he was put in jail to await the result

of her injuries. mind, and she drifted into morbid state of insanity, in which she was baunted with the idea that her husband was about to kill her. This fear was heightened by her husband's friends, who, in their desire to secure his release, induced her to sign an affidaylt that she had cut herself. She unknowingly signed this, and Burmelster was consequently released. Immediately upon his return home she became wild with excitement, exclaiming all the time that she was going to be

murdered.

This morning she was found dead on her bedroom floor with her head tied to the bedpost. She had used the bandases on her wounds for a neese. This caused the wound to reopen and when found she was bathed in blood. The tragedy has occasioned much excitement in German circles.

WAS MES, FILLMORE INSANE?

HER CONDUCT NEVER SREMED IRRATIONAL TO HER NURSE.

INV THE FORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! BUFFALO, Oct. 24 .- The contest over the

will of the late Mrs. Filling in the Surrogate's Court. The attorneys for the contestants announced that they would rest, and obtained per mission to call another witness who was inaccessible now. The defence then called Miss Anna Ryan. stated that she was nurse to Mrs. Fillmore from 1876 to 1879, and denied that there was any such change in conduct as has been attributed to Mrs. Fillmore during 1878 and 1879. The witness said that Mrs. Fillmore was ex-citable, and had a quick and high temper.

She mentioned particularly this incident: Mrs Fillmore was in the dining-room, and open before her stood a box in which there were papers. She called the witness to send her on an She called the witness to send her on an errand. Mrs. Fillmore had just returned from the readence of Henry Tanner and appeared annoyed. She remarked: "The Tanners are consummate asses. They can't wait till I am dead." She held a legal document in her hand, which, as the witness went out, she tore in two and threw down. This, though the witness did not say so, is supposed to have been the so-called Tanner will. The witness said that during her service she had occupied an adjoining room to that of Mrs. Fillmore, and that she never saw anything irrational in her manner.

On the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Lamb, the witness acknowledged that she told Dr. Loomis that what Mrs. Fillmore needed was medicine for her mind, and not her body; she also might have said that she believed Mrs. Fillmore was not exactly crazy, but was not in her right mind always; but she dbin't remember saying so.

MR. RANDALL HOPEFUL.

THE RESULT IN OHIO BENEFICIAL TO HIM-VIEWS

ON THE TARIFE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Samuel J. Randall,

in a conversation with a reporter of The Press to-night, said his canvas for the Speakership had reached a more hopeful and encouraging stage. He had reasons for say ing that the result in Ohlo had largely inured to his ing that the result in Onio had largely inured to his benefit, but he was not at liberty to give details as to his assured support from that state or elsewhere. He further said that the repart of a recent speech, in which he said he was not for protection for the mere sake of protection, was a correct statement of his position. He is a strict constructionist and does not find either free trade or a high potective tariff in the Constitution; but, in securing revenue for the support of the Government, the ample protection of our industries may be easily and properly secured.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

THE BONES OF AN INDIAN CRIEF.
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 24.—The bones of Chief cokuk, of the Sacs and Foxes, after whom this city was amed, were brought from Ottowa, Kan., yesterday and will

be interred here.

BEEF. CANNING WORKE SOLD.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Under foreclosure of mortgage, the beef canning company's works at East St. Louis, were sold yesterday for \$188,205, to the bondholders, represented by Alexander H. White.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 24.—"Wes" Allen, of New-York, accused of an attempt to rob John McDermott, of Brooklyn, on a train to Newport last summer, was released from jail here to day by the Superior Court, and proceeded homeward with his connect.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24.—The United States Court at Huntsville has dismissed the famous Government land suit against holders of land formerly owned by the Gov-A BRIG AND SCHOONER GO ASHORE.

Lewes, Del., Oct. 24.—The brig Antelope, from
chiladelphia for floston, and the schooner Vesta (Br.) from
chiladelphia for St. John, N. B., went ashore abreast of this
diace during the night. The Antelope is full of water.

CONLEY'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED BY ROSS, PITTSBURG, Oct. 24,—Wallace Ross has ac-pted Conley's challenge for a three-mile race for \$1,000 a ide. VETERANS AT GETTYSBURG.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 24.—One hundred and thirty veterans from Massachusetts arrived here this even-ing. They will visit the battle field, to-morrow and Friday, for the purpose of designating important positions occupied by Massachusetts troops. The points will be marked by sult-able tablets.

able tablets.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT OVER A LITTLE OIL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—There was some little
excitement eccasioned here today by the oily appearance of
the water country from a well such at Connicul Fark, but it
is not considered likely that anything of value will result. is not considered likely that anything of value will result.

NATIONAL GATHERING OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers and liere to-day. Cater Joseph Ennier, of Cincinnati, presided, and H. A. Hill, of the uncil assisted as secretary. Representatives were present from nearly every State in the Union.

THE TRIAL OF F. R. SHERWIN.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—The trial of "Frank" R. Sherwin on indictments for contempt of court will begin to-mor-

win on indictments for contempt of court will tow. MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS SAFE.
BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Savings Banks Commissioners say that the savings banks of the State have suffered little of no loss from the failure of P. Shaw 4 Bross. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DESTITUTION IN ASIA MINOR.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE-CIVIL DISORDER.

LONDON, Oct. 25.-A despatch from Tchesme, under date of yesterday, to the Daily Acces, says: "Unless immediate relief is forthcoming hundreds of persons whose houses were wrecked by the recent earthquake will die from fever and exposure. The relief hitherto afforded has been slight. Food is not so much wanted as clothing, blankets, medicines and materials to build a temporary shelter.

"A Turk quarrelled with and mortally wounded Greek yesterday, and the rumor that the Turks were massacring the Christians. The Governor-General of Smyrna, who

tians. The Governor-General of Smyrna, who is here directing the measures for the relief of the sufferers, landed a body of sailors from a gun-boat and arrested the assassin. This prompt action on the part of the Governor-General prevented dangerous disorders."

The Governor-General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne drove through the principal thoroughfares of this city this morning, and the Governor-General paid his first official visit to his office in Eastern Block this afternoon. Both express themselves as delighted with the reception given them last night. They are charmed with the scenery of Ottawa and with the Government House and its surroundings.

Lord Lansdowne gave Captain Smith, of the steamer Circassian, 25 sterling for the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage.

LORD LANSDOWNE IN OTTAWA.

Seaman's Orphanage.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 24 .- An extra of The Official Gazette announces the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne at the capital, and contains the proclamation of his assumption of the Governor-General-

When the Vice-Regal party arrived at Rideau Hall, last evening, the Marchioness was the first to alight, and standing at the main entrance received her liege lord with a kiss as he entered the portals of their new home.

The Corporation address to the Governor-General will be presented to-morrow afternoon at Rideau

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Parts, Oct. 24.—The general impression produced here by the condition of the relations between France and China on the Tonquin question as shown by the Yellow Book, is that all negotiations are exhausted, and that war or mediation only will settle the dispute.

THE UNIVERSAL HOUR.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The report of the committee o' the Goodetic Association was adopted at a meeting of the conference yesterday. The report favors the universal adoption of the Greenwich meridian, and also recom mends, as the point of departure of the universal hour and cosmopolitan dates, the mean noon of Greenwich. The conference hopes that England will advance the unification of the weights and measures by joining the metrical convention of 1875.

IGLESIAS IN LIMA.

[VIA CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CABLE.] Lima Oct. 24, via Galveston, Tex.-General Iglesias arrived here at 3 o'clock p. m. to-day and took up his quarters at the Palace. He was received enthu-sinstically. The whole town was decorated.

PREACHING PEACE IN AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Oct. 24 .- At the opening of the sesn of the Austrian Delegation yesterday, the president pointed out that the necessity of peace was universally felt. He said that the Government would be obliged to take this 'eling on the part of the people into account, but that it was necessary for the Delegation to furnish the Government with the means for protecting the honer, rights and interests of the Monarchy.

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 24.-Au El Paso Times dispatch from Casa Grande confirms the reports of an engagement between Indians and Mexican cavalry near that place. The Mexican authorities refuse to tell the number of wounded and killed, but the American surgeon at that place learned that the haspital was fuil. Surgeon Terron, of Chihuahus, is there a tending the wounded. The Indians have broken camp and separated into roving bands of eight and ten and are raiding the surrounding country. It is believed that most of them have gone into the State of Sonora. The natives are in great fear. A dispatch from Gallego, The matives are in great fear. A dispatch from Gallego, Mexico, shows that they are crossing the line on the Mexican Central on the old trail some distance below here, where they killed Senator Pugh's som, the place named is about 45 miles north of Calinahua.

The dispatch says: "A crowd of raiding Indians came to Miller's ranch last night and stole cight horses. There is great excitement here. The supposition here is that it is part of Juh's band at Casa Grande."

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION. MONTREAL, Oct. 24.—The libel case of the Allan Steamship Company for \$50,000 damages against

The Montreal Wilness was begun here to-day, before Justice Doherty and a special jury. ed under the Customs Smuggling act against Holmes and Bracken, the arrested dynamiteurs, in which they are charged with bringing explosives across the border without paying duty upon them.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.-Captain Drevar, who left Dover on Monday in a miniature paddle-boat to attempt to cross the Channel, was rescued by a passing vessel. London, Oct. 24.—Rlots have occurred at Bickaneer, India, in consequence of official exactions. London, Oct. 24.—At a meeting at Rotherham to-day of delegates representing 41,000 colliers in Yorkshire, it

was resolved to insist upon the demand for an advance in LAMERICK, Oct. 24.-The Poor-Law Guardians of the Limerick Union have resolved to take advantage of the

Laborers' Act and build a thousand cottages for the ac-ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.—Count Todichen has resigned he Governorship of Wilna on the ground of ill-health. BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Bundesrath, seting under the

cinlist law, has decided to prolong until September 30, 1984, the minor state of slege of Berlin, Hamburg, Altona,

THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

THE VERDICT OF INEXORABLE HISTORY. ADDRESS BY GENERAL ATKINS BEFORE THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.-The Society of the Army of the Cumberland marched from the Burnett House to the Opera House, where it held a business meeting. The procession was led by its president, General Sheridan, with General Rosecrans on his right. General heridan called the meeting to order, and reports of comnittees were read. A resolution was adopted that the Committee on Memoirs take the necessary steps to have a sketch of General Steedman's military career published in the annual records of the society, although he was not a member of it. General J. S. Fullerton, treasurer, re-

rted a balance at the beginning of the year of \$536; balance now in the treasury, \$197. An address was delivered by Gerval Atkins. In it he said: "I like these soldiers' reunion society meetings, because I know that when the old soldiers get together they feel the applied by they feel the genial influences of the old fires of patriotism burning in their hearts, and live over again the old times. It does them good, and it does everybody else good also. These ladies and gentlemen gathered here, honoring you for your deeds done in the past, catch from the patriotic fires burning in your hearts sparks that set their hearts on fire also. These younger people, who were not born when the great war came with its cloud of sorrow and suffering and death, and went by at last in victory, leav-ing its immortal, shining crown of glory on this Nation will hear in these soldiers' reunious stories of patriotism that will linger forever in their memories; and if the ime of danger should ever come, as God grant that it never may, this Nation will not lack stout hearts and stal-

art arms to defend its glory and honor. "History never forgets heroic deeds, and history forever epoats itself. You silver-haired old soldiers are almost neonscious that you have performed heroic deeds; but on have; and the story will live after you die. Aye, as the stories you read of Washington and Gates and Putnam and Green fired your hearts whon you were young, so the story of the campaigns and battles in which you bore an honorable part will fire the hearts of your children's

can tell it, no painter's brush that can depict it; a story of devotion to country and to liberty, to law and to order, that small go down in history side by side with the heroic a camp-fire, at i deads of ancient and modern times. At the story of your men were are

hereism upon the battle-fields of the war for the Union, the hearts of the loyal American people awell with pride; and at the story of your sufferings on the long marches, in the sad hospitals, in the prison pens of the South, or amid the awful carnage of battle, their eyes melt into tears. Let me not attempt to tell it. In song and story and marble tablet, in statues of brass and bronze, it will be told for all the ages, for Liberty will not forget her children until Liberty herself shall die."

The orator then sketched the preliminaries which brought about the Rebellion, incorporating in his remarks a great amount of historical information indicating deep research and thorough familiarity with the past history of the United States. Reverting to the cuvil war itself he continued: "History is inexorable. It was a war for the mastery of the continent between freedom and slavery. It cannot be blotted out. No one occasions like this, questions as to 'who was the most to blame' are ruled to be 'out of order.' The soldiers of the North never had any ill-will toward the soldiers of the South. The Southern solliers were no cowards. The Old Guard of Napoleon contained no braver men than were found in the Confederate regiments. They were defending—it is inexorable history—a false and narrow civilization, and they ought to have been whipped, and they were; and it is a fortunate thing for them and for the civilization of the world that they were whipped (not so very easily, as we well know; delightfully and completely 'whaled' upon battlefield after battlefield, until by sheer exhaustion they were compelled to quit."

General Atkins then gave in a dashing style a sketch of the battles and brilliant fighting of the Army of the Cumberland, elleiting the numost enthusiasm from his auditors.

THE ROBBERY OF GREEN WOOD LAKE.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED FOR HELPING SILK. THEIR CLAIM THAT THE FISH WERE TAKEN WITH THE FULL KNOWLEDGE OF MR. BLACKFORD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 24 .- The indignation of the people at Greenwood Lake over the netting of black bass by W. T. Silk, for the purpose of stocking Whitewater Lake, on the estate of the Marquis of Exeter, near Stamford, has resulted in the arrest of four meu charged with acting as guides and assisting Silk in his llegal work. Silk has visited the lake in previous years and taken thousands of fish from it. Although it was known what was going on, it was believed that he was acting under authority of the proper officials and he was therefore not molested. When, however, he again visited the lake, a few weeks ago, it was determined to frustrate his plans if possible. Matthew Kennedy, the game and fish protector, recently appeared before Justice W. H. Wyker, of Goshen, where he made complaint against James Ryerson, William Ryerson, Warren, Al-

fridge and Stephen Garrison, arrested them and took

them to Goshen, where they were lodged in the County

jall. Yesterday morning they were taken before Judge Wyker, but the hearing in the case was adjourned.

It appeared, the Judge says, from the statements of the prisoners that Mr. Blackford had given to Mr. Silk the authority last year to take black hass from Greenwood Lake; that they and the people generally objected to this proceeding at the time, but that nothing was then done to prevent it; that Silk went then again this year for the purpose of again getting black bass for the Earl of Exeter; that Messrs. Waterstone, Degraw, the Earl of Exeter; that Messrs. Waterstone, Degraw, and Hazen telegraphed to Mr. Blackford as to his intentions in the premises and that they also forebade Silk to take the fish from the lake, but that Silk, after visiting Blackford in New-York, came back and stated that Blackford had again given him permission to take the fish from the lake; that the men named also wrote letters to Blackford, telling him about Silk's operations and statements about the permission he said he had from the Commissioner. These communications were sent Commissioner Blackford, it is claimed, in time for him to have intercepted the Englishman, and to have captured the fish before being put on the steamer for England; but neither were the fish taken nor was anything done with Silk. The prisoners claim that their arrest was the first intimation they had that the fish were taken from the lake contrary to law or against the order of the State Commissioner. The outge is severely denounced by people living at Greenwood Lake. About 11,000 black bass are said to have been taken to England by Mr. Silk.

FUSIONISTS DEFEATED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24. - The election for Mayor and City Council to-day brought out the largest ote ever polled in this city at a municipal election. Two tickets were in the field, the regular Democratic, headed by General F. C. Latrobe, for Mayor, and the Citizens', or Fusion, ticket, headed by J. Monroe Heiskell, Reform Democrat and present City Fire Marshal. The latter was nominated by a committee of gentlemen styling them-selves Reform Democrats, and subsequently indersed by serves reform Dealect ass, and convention. The total vote on the mayorally ticket was 54,754, of which Latrobe re-ceived 29,147 and Heiskell 25,607. Latrobe's majority is 3,540. Of the first branch of the City Council the Demo-erate elected ten members, and the Pasionists ten. In the second branch the regular Democrats elected six, and the

A DIVORCE CASE IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Oct. 24 .- In the case of Carroll against Carroll, where the wife, a daughter of ex-Mayor Nolan, sues for divorce from her husband on the ground of his infidelity, five witnesses were examined to-day to of all singularity, we wind a conduct of Mr. Carroll. Carroll, a young man of reputable family, sat by the side of his counsel, Nathaniel C. Moak, and dietated questions on the cross-examination. The line of defence shows an intention to prove a conspiracy. Some of ex-Mayor Noian's adherents are suspected to have been involved.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.-The Baptist State Missionary Convention met here to-day. Secretary Calvert, of New-York, reported that 87 missionary pastors were employed, and 273 feeble churches had been aided. Dr. t. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, spoke on the mission of the Baptist Church. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, of New-York, delivered an address on "Instrumentalities for the Development of the Church," and the Rev. R. B. Hall, of New-York, and F. H. Kerfoot, of Brooklyn, spoke of the State Sunday-school.

SEVERE NORTHEAST GALE ON THE COAST.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 24.—The hardest northeast gale for several years has been raging here since last night. The sloop Samoset, loaded with wood, and the yacht Mamie parted their cables while at anchor in the inner harbor and went ashore.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 24.—A severe northeast

gale, accompanied by rain, began here at 6 a. m. to-day.

At 11 a. m. the gale had increased in severity. Hundreds
of sailing vessels were seen off the east side of the Cape
early this morning, and great apprehension is felt for
their safety.

ASBURY PARK, Oct. 24.—The water ran very high along this portion of the coast to-day. A large piece of the schooner Laura Bridgman has floated off the beach.

A SNOW-STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24.-Snow has fallen steadily here since 6 o'clock this morning.
BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Oct. 24.—The first snow of the season began falling early this morning. About two inches have fallen.

THE REPUBLICANS OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 24.-The Republican City Convention to-day nominated Norris Morey for Mayor, but he refused to accept the nomination.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO CARS.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24, Daniel Faulkner,
Holyoke, tried to eracl between two freight cars yesterday,
all was so seriously injured that he died.

MILLED BY HIS AUNT WITH A HAMMER.
MOBERLY, Mo., Oct. 24.—L. L. Daring, of Cli
ras killed by his aunt, Mrs. William Straub, yesterday
truck him on the head with a hammer. GEORGE N. ADAMS CAPTURED.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—George N. Adams, who is harged with highway robbery in Washington in October last, rea arrested here yesterday.

was arrested here yesterday.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON FOR TRAIN BOBBERY.
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Franklin Moore, for stealing \$900 worth of alk from a car on the Pennsylvania Ratiroad, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN ABANDONED WOMAN.
WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 24.—Robert Roach, of Kingston, in a disreputable house here this morning, shot one Salle Quinn, so absundance woman. Her life is despaired of, TRAMPS FATALLY HURT AN AGED COUPLE.
CANTON FATALS, Ind., Oct. 24.—Two tramps fatally assaulted James Crawford and wife, an aged couple, at whose house they sought supper and shelter, last night, They escaped.

AN INCENDIARY SENDENCES.

AN INCENDIARY SENTENCED,
PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 24.—James Gilmore, the
incendiary who burned the Bridgowater Workhouse some
months ago, was sentenced to-day to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

ment in the State Prison.

A MURDEROUS QUARREL IN VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 24.—Near Red House, Charlotz
County, recently, J. B. Marshall fatally stabled Joel H. Chil
dress in a quarrel. Roth are well known, smit the affair cre
atter much excitement. Marshall has not fied.

ates much excitement. Marshall has not fied.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Joseph E. Hase, alias Charles Edwin, alias Lyman Scott, of St. Louis, was arrested here to-day churges with having enticed from her home Cortella Larrieu, age about seventeen. The police allege that he has two wives in St. Louis.

GRAND ARMY PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The different posts of the Grand Army had their annual parade to-day. About 1,200 men were in line. The posts had mer buttle-figs with them, and were cheered all along the conte. This evening there was a camp-fire, at which many Grand Army officials and military men were needed.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEZENDORF'S ACCUSATIONS. THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD MANAGEMENT.

THE DEFENCE OF COMMODORE MAYO AND MR. VARNEY-VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-In a letter sent today to Commandant Mayo, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Secretary Chandler sets forth the charges and specifica-tions against that officer and Naval Constructor Varney made by ex-Representative Dezendorf, and their replies.

The substance of the charges was published in This
TRIBUNE several months ago; the defence of Mayo and
Varney has never been published. In reply to the first charge against him, that of giving a leave of absence with pay, contrary to law and regulations, to a per diem em-ploye, Commodore Mayo says that he did so by virtue of official letters written by Secretary Thompson and Secre-tary Hunt, which permitted the practice in certain cases. In response to the charge that in violation of regulations he had ordered the employment of two men, "well knowing that their services were not required," Commodore Mayo declares that he exercised his judgment as to the needs of the service and that the

men were not employed and paid until they were needed. POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. Respecting the charges that he granted leave of absence to employes, "well knowing that their time was to be devoted to political purposes—for interference in elections"; and that he permitted one Thomas M. Hodges to solicit contributions within the yard for politi-cal purposes, Commodore Mayo says that leave of absence was granted only as authorized by the letters of Secretaries Thompson and Hunt, before mentioned; and that he knows nothing whatever of Thomas M. Hodges or his business, and after special inquiry among the officers of the yard, police and other municipal officials and gentlemen cognizant of political doings in the vicinity, is prepared to affirm that neither Mr. Hodges nor any one else, within the time embraced by the charge, has collected money upon this acreage for political purposes; that Mr. Hodges has not entered the yard for that purpose, nor has permission been granted to him to do so; but on the contrary he was specially and particularly warned by the regular police of the yard not to make any attempt in that direction for

that purpose." The defence of Constructor Varney is more specific and detailed. In answer to the charge of muster by approving a pay-roll giving one E. D. Holloman credit for full time, well knowing that he had been continuously absent for electioneering purposes," Mr. Varney says that Holloman abused a privilege granted to him for a day or two at the request of the Sheriff of Norfolk County; that he was frequently in and out of the yard, and Varney, seeing him there, supposed him to be at work. As to the charge that he permitted his clerks to keep Holloman's name on the roll with pay when he was doing nothing, Varney denies any knowledge or approval of such violations of law by the clerks. Mr. Varney also denies the charge that he discriminated against Union ex-soldiers and sailors or that he discharged any man for

VARNEY'S REPLY TO A SERIOUS CHARGE. Respecting the charge that he made appointments and discharges depend upon support of the Mahone-Read-juster-Coalition party, Mr. Varney says that he "has endeavored to select men according to their qualifications and for the best interests of the Government." He also denies that he made a political speech at roll-call. Mr. Varney makes a general denial of the charge that, at the

Varney makes a general denial of the charge that, at the request of Senator Mahone, he increased the force of the employes within sixty days of the Congressional election of 1882, and submits his reports for September, October and November, 1882, to sustain his denial.

These reports show that his force on September 1, 1882, consisted of 435 men; October 1 of 1,293 men; November of 1,248 men and December 1, of 299 men. Therefore, unless Constructor Varney added 828 men to this force during the first five days of September, 1882, and his report does not show affirmatively that such was the case, he must have increased it within sixty days of the November election, which would have been a violation of law.

VARNEY ASSERTS HIS COMPETENCY. Respecting the charge of "general incompetency and inefficiency and maladministration," and of extravagance in the repairs of the Pinta, Mr. Varney refers to his record and to testimonials of shipbuilders, to prove his ompetency, and points out that the repairs on the Pinta were begun and a large sum expended before he took charge. He attributes the extra cost

the of repairing that vessel to "insufficent appropriations, frequent stoppages, transfers of force to work on other vessels and to alterations or dered by the Bureau."

In his letter to Commodore Mayo, Secretary Chandler remarks that, while he does not consider the defence entirely complete, it appears to be sufficient and satisfactory, so far as the scrious charges are concerned, and, therefore, he does not regard a court-martial necessary in either case. He does not believe that any political assessments were levied and collected as charged. Secretary Chandler also informs Commodore Mayo that the past management of the Norfolk Navy Yard by bim has not been wholly satisfactory, and admonsthes him that hereafter he must conduct it in a more orderly, efficient and economical manner.

A CASE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Secretary remarks especially on the extravagance and mediciency shown in repairing the Pinta, particularly

in respect to her machinery, which, upon inspection after the repairs were supposed to be complete, was found to be in a very dangerous condition. He informs Commodore Mayo that on this account Chief-Engineer Williamson, who had charge of the repairs, will be tried by a court-martial.

WORD FROM GENERAL CROOK.

Washington, Oct. 24 .- A dispatch from General Crook to the Adjutant-General, dated at San Carlos, A. T., October 24, says: "Two Chiricahua men and one boy came in to-day, and report that they left the Cairicahuas' camp near Casa Grandes nineteen days ago, and that all the remainder of the Chiricahuas left behind in Mexico were to leave their camp for San Carlos the next day. Last evening one of the Indians sent out with Bonito reported to the commanding officer, Fort Bowie, that Bonito and the Chiricahuas were one day's march from there, and had sent him in advance for rations. The Indian probably meant that the Chiricahuas were one day's march south of the border. The Indians here who came in report that Ju was drowned some time since while drunk." and that all the remainder of the Chiricahuas left belaind

PENSION AGENTS SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-In addition to the suspensions announced yesterday, the Secretary of the Interior to-day suspended John M. Roux and F. N. English, of Washington, and G. McDouald, of Baltimore, from practice before the Interior Department as pension attorneys. The Secretary also dispurred from practice E. H. Taylor, of Vassar, Michigan, and George W. Johns, of Taylor, of vassar, Michigan, and George w. Johns, of Washington. Taylor was convicted of taking illegal fees as a pension attorney and Johns was disbarred upon the evidence brought out during his recent trial for using penalty envelopes. It is alleged that Roux and English published false advertisements calculated to mislead pensioners, and that McDonald extorted fees illegally.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, Oct. 24 .- A petition for a andamus was filed to-day for Harlow L. Street against the Secretary of War. The petitioner, who was a first lieutenant in the army, and transferred to the list of apernumeraries January 2, 1871, asks a mandamus on the secretary to restore his name to the rolls. He claims that the transfer of his name to the supernumerary list was without legal authority. Judge MacArthur dire

a rule to issue. The following charges in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department have been ordered: Captain Frank Heath to duty at the National Armory; First Lieutenant Marcus W. Lyon assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal; First Lieutenant Frank Baker as signed to duty at the Frankford Arsenal; First Lieutenant Orrin B. Mitcham to the command of the Cheyenne Ordnauce Depot; First Lieutenant Lawrence L. Bluff assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal; First Lieu

signed to duty at the Watertown Arsenal; First Lieu tenant William M. Medcalfe to duty at the National Armory.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Birnay B. Keeler, 18th Infantry, May 12, has been further extended six months, and the extension of leave of absence granted Captain George Shorkley, 15th Infantry, December 7, extended six months. Leave of absence for six months has been granted First Lieutenant Charles F, Roe, Adjutant 2d Cavaley; leave of absence for four months has been granted Captain Jacob F, Kent, 3d Infantry; the leave of absence granted Captain Carroll H. Potter, 18th Infantry, October 13, 1883, has been extended five months.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 .- The Secretary of the WASHINGTON, Uct. 24.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided to order a court martial for the trial of Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, charged with mismanaging the engineering work on the Pinta. A general naval courtmartial has been appointed to meet at the Navy Yard, New-York, to-morrow, for the trial of several enlisted men. The detail for the court is as follows: Captain J. men. The detail for the court is as follows: Captain J. N. Miller, Licatemants J. C. Rich, Charles Belliupp, B. P. Rodgers, W. W. Kimball, Captains James Forney and E.